

As General Strike Holds Firm

Somoza Regime Rages at Communists

MANAGUA, Sept. 25 (UPI) — With a nationwide general strike aimed at the overthrow of President Anastasio Somoza holding firm in its second month, the government today launched a relentless campaign of anti-Communist propaganda.

Col. Alberto Luna, chief of the

National Guard's radio department, which controls the air waves under martial law, sent all stations in the nation a list of 63 official messages. One must be aired every five minutes for the remainder of the 30-day martial-law period.

"Communists attack with ferocity. They leave destruction and

death in their path. Do you want examples? Consider the ruins of the cities of Masaya, Leon, Chinandega and Esteli and you will be horrified," one of the messages said.

Those four cities had much of their central areas destroyed in the fierce National Guard counterattack that drove out Sandinista guerrillas last week as the government gained the upper hand in the military phase of the civil war.

'Orgies of Deprivation'

"Communists are the jackals of the free people," said another message. "In their orgies of deprivation, they are the beasts that rape the women. To relate so many scandalous deeds by those vandals of communism is repugnant."

Other messages called on the people to "eradicate the virus of communism from our fatherland."

During the past month, Gen. Somoza's government has been trying to link all of its opponents to the international Communist cause, including the legal opposition, from the right-of-center Conservative Party and the chambers of commerce and industry, which are backing the business shutdown.

The Broad Opposition Front, a coalition of political parties, labor federations and management groups, voted during the weekend to continue indefinitely the nationwide general strike that began Aug. 24. The action has led to shortages of beer, cigarettes, soft drinks, cooking oil and gasoline. The government controls the supply of basic foodstuffs, which have not been affected.

Both the government and the opposition meanwhile have continued to look to the United States for support.

The government newspaper Novedades put on its front page yesterday a picture of Gen. Somoza meeting with Special U.S. envoy William Jordan, who is gathering Latin American opinion on the Nicaraguan situation.

The government repeatedly aired over all radio stations the full text and signatures on a letter to President Carter from 78 congressmen urging him to stand by the "U.S. ally," Gen. Somoza.

In response, the Conservative Party sent Mr. Carter a letter of its own saying the congressmen's declaration "weakened the faith of the Nicaraguan people in democracy and diminishes their feelings of friendship for the American government."

All the political plans depended on it [the guard's] division," said one. Except for a minor, almost comical early coup attempt by a splinter group, the troops remained both loyal and united.

An opposition strategist be-

moaned the lack of action in Managua. While other cities in the country of 2.4 million people burned, the capital remained largely tranquil.

While the opposition factions have struggled to unite, and achieved some successes, Gen. Somoza's staying power and his ingenious way of simply ignoring them has depressed and exasperated the opposition. The opposition coalition began to crack late last week when the Catholic Church and the business sector issued a separate call for mediation that was regularly accepted by Gen. Somoza, who consistently had ignored such appeals until he was assured of a military victory.

The key to what has happened, and what will happen, in Nicaragua is Gen. Somoza himself. Through-out the last month, he not only kept close control of the military situation — directing it through his son — but again showed himself to be a brilliant tactician.

By crying Communist, he has confused Western Hemisphere democracies. By treating his political opponents like children, he has frequently reduced them to immaturity. He has shown remarkable perseverance in waiting out a business community that wants his departure almost as strongly as it fears its own loss of income.

While he has been laughing at his traditional adversaries, other Nicaraguans — whose politics and economics extended only as far as a day's wage and the next meal — say they have reached the end of patience and pacifism.

While Gen. Somoza has blamed the destruction of the cities on rebel bombs and looting, it is the sound of planes overhead and National Guard guns that the people say they remember.

In traveling through Nicaragua's battle-torn cities during the last month, I found only one Nicaraguan who admitted being a "Somocon." The 72-year-old woman, whom Red Cross workers had picked up wandering through the streets during the Mota Galpa battle, bemoaned the lack of order in the city, and loudly wondered why "my general doesn't do something about these bandits and their guns."

But another elderly woman in the Indian enclave of Monimbo, outside Masaya, last week echoed a sentiment heard over and over again. At the base of her adobe home, she showed a two-foot-high concrete foundation behind which she said her family had crouched for two days while guard patrols roamed the city.

Eanes' View Of Politics

(Continued from Page 1)

former premier for having "subjected the regime to excessive risks and dangers."

This summer, Mr. Soares outraged Gen. Eanes' military sense of honor by going back on a pledge to resign as premier if his party, the largest in parliament, lost the majority it enjoyed through a coalition.

When Mr. Soares told Gen. Eanes that his party would not let him resign after all, the incensed president dismissed him.

Gen. Eanes was once quoted by a Brazilian journalist in what was supposed to be an off-the-record interview as saying he dislikes Mr. Soares personally. Some analysts hold that the two men are condemned to work with each other since recent events show that neither can rule without the other. Gen. Eanes seems to be out to prove, however, that this is not necessarily so.

Prestige at Peak

The threat of elections gives the president the upper hand, even though he says he would rather avoid them. The uncharismatic Gen. Eanes, who reads his television addresses with his eyes glued to his text, seems to be at the height of a personal prestige, surpassing the popularity he enjoyed when he was elected president with 61.5 percent of the vote in 1976.

Now, Gen. Eanes seems to be working out a direct relationship with the electorate that reaches over the heads of the politicians. "Democracy," he said, "shouldn't be a game in Lisbon between the parties and the president, but something involving the whole population. Maybe it's too ambitious an approach. We shall see. It is my historical responsibility," he said, "first to consolidate democracy and second to act so that the constitution works fully to let the Portuguese people see both its defects and its good points. Then the people could say what changes they may possibly desire, including the kind of presidency they want in the future."

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Obituaries**Ruth Etting, 80, Radio and Film Singer**

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 25 (UPI) — Singer and motion picture star Ruth Etting, 80, called "Chicago's Sweetheart" when she first sang on radio, died yesterday in Colorado Springs after a long illness.

Miss Etting began singing on radio in Chicago in 1922, the same year she married her manager, Martin Snyder. The stormy marriage ended shortly after Mr. Snyder tried to shoot Myri Alderman,

man, who was Miss Etting's pianist at the time.

The singer eventually married Mr. Alderman, who died in 1966. The story of her life was fictionalized in the movie "Love Me or Leave Me" with Doris Day and James Cagney.

Miss Etting said that she thought the movie portrayed her as too tough and that she thought Jane Powell would have been better in the lead.

Her movie break came in 1927 when she appeared in "Ziegfeld Follies." Besides many other "folies" pictures, she appeared with Eddie Cantor in "Whoopie" in 1928; "Roman Scandals" in 1933; "Simple Simon" in 1930; and "Gift of Gab" with Edmund Lowe and Ethel Waters in 1934.

She was noted for her simple, sentimental songs. Her radio career included "The Oldsmobile Show" in 1934; "Kellogg College Pron" in 1935-36; and "The Chesterfield Show." After a brief retirement, Miss Etting made a comeback in 1946 on the "Rudy Vallee Hour" and appeared on radio with Mr. Alderman in 1947.

The case, which has created one of the worst moral crises in the Greek church's history, concerns 66-year-old Bishop Stylianos of Preveza. Testimony from his former chauffeur, an ex-priest, who distributed photographic evidence to the press, reportedly has built a damaging case against him.

The bishop is accused of maintaining girlfriends and participating in mass orgies. He has denied the charges and provided evidence that his former chauffeur was blackmailing him unsuccessfully.

Hasso von Manteuffel

INNSBRUCK, Austria (AP) — German Gen. Hasso von Manteuffel, 81, who briefly turned the tide of World War II when his tanks

drove a 50-mile wedge into Allied lines during the 1944 Battle of the Bulge, died yesterday while on vacation in the Austrian Tyrol.

The general commanded Hitler's Fifth Tank Army in the Ardennes push launched Dec. 16, 1944. The Fifth scored the greatest gains of the two main attacking armies in the drive, reaching within four miles of the Meuse River in Belgium before the offensive collapsed.

SS Gen. Sepp Dietrich's Sixth Tank Army, to Gen. Manteuffel's north, bogged down in the third day of the assault. The Seventh Army to his south had the limited

Saudis Report Six Beheadings

JIDDAH, Saudi Arabia, Sept. 25 (AP) — Six persons have been beheaded in Saudi Arabia in the last few days for murder and sexual offenses, the official Saudi press agency has reported.

It said that three men were beheaded for killing a policeman who raided a tent they were using for immoral purposes. They had been meeting with a woman in the tent during the Moslem holy month of Ramadan, it said.

Three other men were beheaded for sexually molesting and killing a boy, the agency reported.



Ruth Etting

U.S. Expected to Approve Testicular Cancer Drug

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (UPI) — An anti-cancer drug accidentally discovered in a Michigan laboratory 10 years ago is expected to receive federal approval soon for use against advanced, once usually fatal, forms of cancer of the testes.

Several years of testing has shown the compound, called cis-platinum or cisplatin, is unusually effective against the disease, which primarily strikes young men. About 3,700 cases of testicular cancer are diagnosed annually in men in their 20s and 30s.

Cis-platinum was the subject of a two-day National Cancer Institute conference last week to introduce the drug to the nation's cancer specialists. The meeting was held in anticipation of Food and Drug Administration permission for Bristol Laboratories, of Syracuse, N.Y., to begin marketing the drug under the name Platinol.

"I don't think there's any question that cis-platinum has entered us into a new era in the treatment of testicular cancer," said Dr. Robert Gofsey of the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York. "I think with testicular cancer we're at a point where it's within our grasp to say we've cured a cancer."

Dr. Lawrence Einhorn of Indiana University Medical Center said that 32 of 47 (68 percent) of patients with advanced cancer were

disease-free for more than two years after treatment with cis-platinum and two other anti-cancer agents. He believes a testicular cancer victim has a 99 percent chance of cure if he remains disease-free for two years.

The average survival rate in 1964 for a man with advanced testicular cancer was 13 percent.

A major drawback is the toxicity of cis-platinum. It causes nausea and vomiting in all patients and can cause kidney damage, partial hearing loss, a ringing in the ears and other ill effects. Because of its toxicity, intravenous doses of the drug must be carefully regulated and sometimes halted.

Cis-platinum is a compound of platinum combined with chlorine and ammonia. Its structure is unique among anti-cancer drugs.

The precise mechanism of cis-platinum is a mystery, but it is known that the drug attacks the hereditary material in the nucleus of a cell to somehow prevent cell division.

DEATH NOTICE

TAMASI announce with deep sorrow the death in Paris on September 24 of President, Mr. Mounir Takchi, and express their sincere condolences to his wife, Mrs. Mounir Takchi, and his children, Marie-Lyne, Maya, Merwane and Lamia.

A view of Canale d'Agordo, birthplace of the pope.

The Pope's Home Village Adjusts to Sudden Fame

By Jane M. Friedman

CANALE D'AGORDO, Italy (UPI) — Until a few weeks ago, this village had little to boast about, beyond a local legend that a century ago it had given Italy its first dairy cooperative. Now Canale d'Agordo, a mountain town not far from Cortina d'Ampezzo, has given the world a pope and for its 1,500 inhabitants great changes have begun.

Weeks after Pope John Paul I's investiture in Rome, the town is still basking in its newfound fame. Albino Luciani was born near here in 1912 and left the town in 1936 to pursue a career in the church. Today, posters all over town read "Viva il Papa," and two huge banners proclaim the villagers' "joy" for their pope. Pictures of the pope have been pasted on doors and facades.

"We're a small village," said Aurora Manfroi, secretary of the elementary school, "but you must admit we've done some good things. We'll never forget an event like this. It's a unique thing."

Mornings are quiet and crisp. School has begun, and more than 100 children are at their desks. Farmers are out tending the cows or plowing hay. Workers are driving to their jobs in neighboring Agordo. In the main square, the parish priest is greeting townspeople before making his way up to the elementary school.

But overnight the town has become a tourist attraction.

Tourist Buses

Every day, at least 50 Austrian tourists descend from buses into the piazza. The buses, which park on the main square, take up all the available parking space. After the tourists visit the home of the man who became pope, and that of his brother, Edoardo Luciani, as well as the parish church, which boasts Albino Luciani's baptismal certificate, they shop on the main piazza. They buy postcards, cheese and fruit.

The Austrians join the many Italian tourists who are making the same pilgrimage. "We were in the area," said a young man from Milan who recently passed through Canale d'Agordo with his wife. "We wanted to see where the pope was born."

No one is sure how many tourists have come to the town, but everyone knows the numbers are large. The transition has raised hopes that the area will benefit economically. Until now, Canale d'Agordo has been a tourist resort "of the third order," admitted a local resident. Many of the townspeople rent out rooms in their chalets to winter skiers.

"Suddenly this village has assumed an international name," said Mrs. Manfroi. "Now maybe tourism will improve."

Some Not Delighted

But there are those in the town who wish for the old days. The pope's brother is one of them. Last week, Edoardo Luciani refused to see any journalists. At the end of the week, he resumed his job as head of the local chamber of commerce, and left on a business trip abroad. Mrs. Luciani gladly returned to the elementary school, where she is headmistress. The

youngest of their nine children returned to the University of Padua.

The night of the election, said Mrs. Manfroi, "there was an explosion of joy. Everybody came to the piazza. The church and square were full of people. The campanile rang for two hours, and the bishop of Belluno came to give a prayer of thanks. Cars full of people came here to see the pope's town. There was a line of them all the way up the hill into the town. We didn't know where to put the cars. And the next day was like that, too."

Edoardo Luciani gave "hundreds" of interviews to journalists. Then the entire family, 300 villagers left for Rome and the installation ceremonies. Now, said Mrs. Manfroi, "the whole family is tired."

"The tourists want to see the Luciani home when they come," said the Rev. Rinaldo Andrich, the local priest. "The Lucianis aren't always happy but you can't prevent it."

But Father Andrich feels that life will resume its normal color. The church will not change, he said. "We have asked nothing from Rome," he said, "and expect nothing."

Mrs. Manfroi said that "life will go on" as usual. "This has not gone to our heads."

But according to local legend, at least one fact of life will change in Canale d'Agordo. Although Father Andrich says it is not religious law, Catholics say that once a man becomes pope, he can never return to his native village. If that is true, although Canale d'Agordo has gained a pope, it has lost a native son.

UN Tug Reaches Vietnamese on Island Refuge

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Sept. 25 (UPI) — A United Nations chartered tugboat yesterday reached more than 1,200 Vietnamese boat people stranded on an island in Indonesian waters and found them in reasonably good condition, a United Nations refugee official said today.

The official said that the refugees, including more than 500 children, last night were given emergency supplies of food and water which had last at least two days.

The Vietnamese have endured 11 days at sea while nations in the area argued over their fate. They had been marooned on Pengibor since Thursday, when the skipper of the 850-ton vessel Southern Cross beached his freighter because it had hit a rock and sprung a leak. The Southern Cross earlier had rescued the Vietnamese from four vessels in the Gulf of Thailand.

S. Sampatkumar, regional representative here of the UN High Commission for Refugees, said that an Indonesian naval patrol vessel with a doctor aboard today visited the island midway between Borneo and Singapore. The crew reported that the refugees were safe on the island, barren except for some shacks erected by itinerant fishermen.

Australian Naturalist's Terrier Stops Attack by Giant Kangaroo

PERTH, Australia, Sept. 25 (UPI) — A naturalist and his pet dog narrowly escaped death during a weekend outing in thick bushland when they were attacked by a giant kangaroo, authorities reported today.

They said David McGinlay, 24, and his pet bull terrier were attacked by kangaroos of the western grey species, one of the largest known, weighing about 270 pounds.

Mr. McGinlay received numerous cuts and bruises but the kangaroo bounded off into the bush when the bull terrier bit its tail.

Mr. McGinlay, an amateur naturalist, said he had just photographed the giant kangaroo when it pinned his dog to the ground.

"Then the big grey reared up in front of me," he said. "It had forearms thicker than my legs, a girth twice as thick as a man's, paws bigger than my hands and talons about three inches long."

"I was terrified. I was sure I was going to die. It lifted up a foot and tore my jeans, just grazing my shin. I started to run away but it followed my back, throwing me once first into the dirt and stamped me twice in the back."

It was then, Mr. McGinlay said, that his dog attacked the kangaroo and drove him off.

MS the taste of an Italian holiday



Nothing Tangible, Only Hope

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance returns from his brief but vital trip to the Middle East with, as he himself describes it, nothing tangible — but a sense that his mission was worthwhile. That there were disappointments on the journey was quite apparent. Few could have expected anything constructive from Syria about Camp David decisions, or from the rejectionist states who sided with Syria in Damascus. Nor was the cautious attitude of Saudi Arabia surprising, or its objections to the Camp David attitudes on the Palestinians and Jerusalem. But something more participatory might have been expected from Jordan, and the interjection of Morocco's protests against the results of the Carter-Begin-Sadat talks was a surprise.

The quite unified Arab reaction against Camp David could have unpleasant results. Unless Jordan joins in the settlement, only a part of the Israeli frontier will be established, and if there is too much opposition from such Arab sources of wealth as Saudi Arabia, it might be impossible even for Egypt to go forward with the peace frameworks created in Maryland. Of course, once the discussions proceed beyond the Sinai, complications would ensue in which a high degree of receptiveness by Jordan would be necessary. The settlement question is much more easily solved there in the Sinai (although even here there is strong Israeli opposition to withdrawal of settlements) than in the West Bank, where the Palestinian question also opens up. And Old Jerusalem, sacred to three faiths, once controlled by Jordan, now by Israel, will be a major issue, which Camp David apparently skirted.

Beyond Jordanian claims to occupied territory lies the very tricky business of the Golan Heights, one of the real strategic (or at least tactical) points on Israel's frontiers — where Syria, the most stubborn of Israel's immediate neighbors, is deeply involved. Lebanon, tangled by both internal and external pressures, has seldom been a territorial problem, but is certainly a political issue now.

Given these extremely prickly questions, which have been voiced quite clearly by Arab

states and groups during Mr. Vance's quick trip to the Middle East, where does any hope lie?

It is possible that Egypt may proceed to make a peace on Camp David lines. Egypt has very genuine reasons of economics and politics to bring about a restoration of stability beyond the Suez Canal and President Sadat has made quite definite commitments in that direction. And if Egypt does withdraw from the military alignment against Israel, the latter will have far less territory to worry about; the remaining Arab states will find it very difficult to launch a campaign against Israel. This may prove an effective argument for peace in Jordan, which, for all its objections to the Camp David solutions, remains essentially in hopes of peace.

Indeed, King Hussein has apparently not ruled out continued discussions, which could provide a transition over the present rocky spots on the road beyond Camp David. Even Syria is willing to continue talks; if the Camp David decisions have not opened all the doors to peace, neither have they closed them.

* * *

The Middle East needs peace, especially those states that have been fighting there for the past 30 years — which does not necessarily include North Africa or the more distant portions of Arabia. So, if the mood of Camp David is kept alive, the apparently irreconcilable differences may be bridged for mutual advantage. The possibility, so important to all, must be kept in mind by the countries that are currently debating the Camp David frameworks in public. This applies, naturally, to Israel, which could lose much by insisting on too much. Admittedly, what is now before the legislatures of Israel and Egypt, and the public opinion of those two nations, may not bring the ultimate settlement. But it is essential that both states recognize that neither must interfere with the ultimate obstacle in a process that involves so many interests — political, cultural, economic and religious — for so many peoples, and in which those interests could lead to more war, more death, more destruction.

Air Tax or a Price Increase?

It is a strange set of taxes that the U.S. House of Representatives has approved on airline tickets, air freight and passengers who leave the country. Unlike other taxes, these are not designed to raise funds to pay for government programs. Instead, they are designed to raise funds to help the airlines buy quiet airplanes and engines. That is a unique use of the federal taxing power, and it should be rejected by the Senate.

The scheme works like this: Each airline will continue to collect an 8 percent tax on domestic tickets and a 5 percent tax on domestic air freight. In the past, that money went into the Airport and Airway Development Fund, which pays the bills for safety programs and other projects approved by Congress. Under the new plan, however, part of that tax money will go into a special fund where it will be mixed with the proceeds of a new tax on international air freight and an increased departure tax on international passengers. Once the money gets into the new fund, the Treasury will send a portion of it back to the airline that collected it — about a third of the airline's expenditures for quieter airplanes and engines. This bookkeeping transaction — moving the money to Washington and then sending it back — is apparently designed to get around constitutional objections to a tax imposed to support something other than a government.

Behind this complex arrangement lie the problems that the airlines face in complying with the federal noise standards that go into effect in 1985. The airlines say it will cost \$6 billion to \$8 billion to modify or replace their present noisy aircraft. They claim — with some justification — that this is an unreasonable burden for the government to impose on their profits and stockholders. The standards, after all, are retroactive, because the planes met existing standards when they were bought, and the outlays necessary for modifications are substantially greater in relation to profits than those imposed on most other industries by other environmental requirements.

That is an argument for direct federal aid, if we ever heard one, and it seemed to sell well when it was made on the floor of the House. Members were told, time and again, that the government has to do something to

help the airlines meet this heavy financial burden. But the legislation the House approved does not provide direct federal aid. Nor does it even provide indirect federal aid, as does other legislation giving various tax breaks to other industries for their anti-pollution spending. All the new legislation really does is to require airline users to pay for the new equipment through a tax. Without the tax, they would pay for it through price increases.

We can understand why the airlines prefer it this way. It puts the onus on the government, instead of on them, for increasing the cost of international travel and freight and for not decreasing domestic prices. And it spreads the costs of meeting the new standards across the airline industry. If Congress simply eliminated the taxes that the House wants to put into this new fund and told the airlines to raise their prices an equal amount, those airlines with the most noisy planes to modify or replace would be at a competitive disadvantage because they have to raise the most money. In other words, using a tax instead of a price increase to do the same job penalizes the airlines whose planes make the least noise now.

If Congress wants to help the airlines, it ought to do so either directly through grants or indirectly through tax mechanisms like those already developed for other industries. If it thinks airline users should pay the bill for the anti-noise equipment, it can recoup the expenditures or tax losses through new ticket and freight taxes. But it should not meld those two processes by creating taxes that, in effect, transfer money directly from taxpayer to airline, with the government being merely a switching station rather than a controller.

Once a precedent like that is established, it is not hard to think of what could follow. How about a tax on new-car sales, instead of price increases, to pay for catalytic converters? Or a tax on gas and electric bills to pay part of the cost of cleaning up industrial wastes? The possibilities are endless. The Senate should cut them off before they arise by refusing to go along with the airline "taxes."

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 26, 1903

ST. PETERSBURG — The Russian government's communiqué on the Macedonia question, published today, emphasizes that either Turkey or Bulgaria can expect support from any quarter in the event of open or secret resistance being offered to the political solution proposed by the Great Powers. It adds that much of the Macedonian agitation has come from those who mistakenly reckoned that the outbreak thus caused would compel Russia to come forward as the champion of the unrealizable plans of the leaders of the revolutionary movement.

Fifty Years Ago

September 26, 1928

NEW YORK — A woman scientist is going to visit cannibals in the South Seas. Her name is Margaret Mead and, although only 26 years old, she can already write M.S. and Ph.D. after her name. A two-month sail from San Francisco will land her in the Admiralty Islands, among a people so primitive that Miss Mead has written a will directing that the money set aside for her burial be given to charity in case she falls victim to the cannibals. She is bringing crayons and dolls for the children, lighters and tobacco for their elders.



Detente: Signs of Recovery?

By Dan Fisher

MOSCOW — Just two months after some analysts were talking openly about a return to the Cold War and wondering whether the Kremlin had not given up completely on the hope of dealing with Jimmy Carter, the ailing Soviet-U.S. relationship is beginning to show some faint but hopeful signs of recovery.

The healing process, if it has indeed begun, promises to be a long one, and more setbacks are likely, diplomatic observers here say. But if nothing else, time appears to be forming a scab over the open wound left by the summer's widely publicized dissident trials.

New Sensitivity

And there is at least a suggestion that both sides are showing a new sensitivity toward the policies and preferences of the other.

It all adds up to a far more favorable backdrop to the new round of strategic arms limitation talks than the one that existed during the last meetings between Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in July.

The Kremlin put dissidents Alexander Ginsburg and Anatoli Shcharansky on trial concurrently with the last meeting in what was seen here as a direct challenge to the Carter administration and a test of its commitment to the arms limitation process as the cornerstone of detente.

On the eve of the meeting, according to Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., he got an assurance from Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev that the cases of 18 families refused permission to emigrate would be reviewed.

"There's no question but that the atmospheres have improved," a Western diplomat here commented.

"There does seem to be a new optimism creeping into the [Soviet-U.S.] relationship," agreed another.

The guarded optimism is based on a number of factors. The suspended sentence handed to Ameri-

cans businessman Francis Crawford two weeks ago eliminated what had been a major irritant in relations between the two countries. Kennedy had been assured before coming to Moscow that the businessman would be allowed to leave.

Before that, a slander action against two American newsmen ended in a warning and a fine rather than the expulsion which had been feared.

The healing process, if it has indeed begun, promises to be a long one, and more setbacks are likely, diplomatic observers here say. But if nothing else, time appears to be forming a scab over the open wound left by the summer's widely publicized dissident trials.

The most dramatic of those signs was the Brezhnev pledge to Kennedy both for publicizing the offer and for meeting with about a dozen dissidents and Jewish activists here hours before his departure for home.

Many were struck, for example, with the report of an interview with Kennedy by the official Soviet news agency, Tass, on the day of his meeting with Brezhnev. Tass quoted the senator regarding efforts by the two countries "to try to have a greater understanding about each other's respective positions on the issues of human rights."

The suggestion that reasonable men might have different views on the question of human rights is primarily with an eye toward the arms talks, analysts in Moscow say. Kennedy's pledge to review the emigration cases indicates an awareness by the leadership that it must win over the U.S. Senate as well as the Carter administration if there is to be a new arms limitation treaty.

Some observers speculated, however, that the Pravda attack instead signals a rift in the leadership over Brezhnev's pledge.

The signs are still far from conclusive. A promise to review 18 emigration cases is not the same as granting exit visas to the affected families.

Just the publicity surrounding the offer was enough to touch off some fireworks here. On Sept. 15 the Communist Party newspaper, Pravda, published a sharply veiled attack on Kennedy which indicated the future fate of whichever party happens to be in or out of power in Bonn.

But the two contests coming up Oct. 8 and 15 in Hesse and Bavaria, and now preoccupying the voters and the voted, are not the usual.

One of those contests, Bavaria's, it should be stressed, is really no contest at all.

It's only unresolved issue is whether the Christian Social Union (CSU), the semi-autonomous Bavarian wing of the Christian Democratic Party (CDU), and the CSU's flamboyant chairman, Franz Josef Strauss, can match or top the 62 percent of the vote it won in 1974 and corner two-thirds control of the state legislature.

Nonetheless, that noncontest's outcome is important, for it will herald Strauss's departure from the Bundestag, and the national limelight he has occupied for almost 30 years. Next month he will be installed as Bavaria's minister-president.

The question being asked is how long he will really stay in Munich and whether his new role as a provincial patriarch will satisfy this sexagenarian politician, who still acts like a rising star and whose national aspirations are said to be undiminished and unbridled as ever.

Somewhat more surprising is the survival struggle of Hesse's SPD and its leader, Alfred Dregger, an ultraconservative law-and-order politician whose polished oratory and photogenic charisma have already made him a figure to be reckoned with on the national scene.

In his own party he is already nipping at the heels of its lackluster national leader, Helmut Kohl, and with a sufficiently stunning performance at the polls in Hesse he could quickly surpass him.

There is yet another aspect: the survival struggle of Hesse's FDP and its state leader, Alfred Dregger, an ultraconservative law-and-order politician whose polished oratory and photogenic charisma have already made him a figure to be reckoned with on the national scene.

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Only last week Strauss engaged in a protracted verbal free-for-all with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on the floor of the Bundestag, although the hopeful maintained that it was his swan song on the Bonn stage. If that is the case, then West German politics in the future will be quite different.

Admittedly, too, up to now

Strauss has conducted a surprisingly Bavarian-oriented campaign hereabouts.

But

what will he be like once he moves into Munich's neoclassical Prince Karl Palace? Will he, as some suggest, become more moderate and dignified, or, as others predict, attempt to play an even bigger role on the national scene from the seat in the Bundestag, the upper house of parliament, to which the minister-presidency entitles him?

An even more intriguing question: What role will the Strauss government play in the CDU/CSU, whose kingmaker he has been and whose king he has aspired to be for so long?

The months ahead will provide an answer.

Meanwhile, what is at stake in Hesse is a different matter.

There an SPD-FDP coalition, governing with only a two-seat edge, in the legislature and tainted by a succession of scandals in years past, is literally fighting for its life.

Its ability to survive could well prove critical to Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's coalition in Bonn.

A victory in Hesse would give the CDU/CSU a two-thirds veto power in the Bundestag, thus virtually stalemating the Schmidt-Genscher coalition in Bonn — and the voted, and the voted, are not the usual.

One of those contests, Bavaria's, it should be stressed, is really no contest at all.

It's only unresolved issue is whether the Christian Social Union (CSU), the semi-autonomous Bavarian wing of the Christian Democratic Party (CDU), and the CSU's flamboyant chairman, Franz Josef Strauss, can match or top the 62 percent of the vote it won in 1974 and corner two-thirds control of the state legislature.

Nonetheless, that noncontest's outcome is important, for it will herald Strauss's departure from the Bundestag, and the national limelight he has occupied for almost 30 years. Next month he will be installed as Bavaria's minister-president.

The question being asked is how long he will really stay in Munich and whether his new role as a provincial patriarch will satisfy this sexagenarian politician, who still acts like a rising star and whose national aspirations are said to be undiminished and unbridled as ever.

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In his own party he is already nipping at the heels of its lackluster national leader, Helmut Kohl, and with a sufficiently stunning performance at the polls in Hesse he could quickly surpass him.

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John Dornberg

From Munich:

Ordinarily, state elections in [West Germany], which has yet to decide whether federalism is a lesser evil than centralism, tend to be overrated events. . . . But the two contests coming up Oct. 8 and 15 in Hesse and Bavaria. . . . are not the usual.

MUNICH — It's half time in West Germany.

That is the interlude between the last general election, two years ago, when the left-liberal coalition of Social and Free Democrats (SPD-FDP) sneaked back into office with a 10-seat margin in the Bundestag, and the next quadrennial ritual at the ballot box.

By its very nature a moment for taking stock, it is particularly propitious at this juncture, for one, because no one really expected the coalition to hold as long as it has; for another, because of two imminent state elections that could well decide the SPD-FDP government's future.

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Meanwhile, what is at stake in Hesse is a different matter.

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Fashion

The Beautiful People In the Image Business

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS. Sept. 25 (IHT) — It has become fashionable — and one would assume profitable as well, for perfume companies to hire international beauties to promote their products.

Chanel captured actress Catherine Deneuve, blonde and beautiful, to spread the house image — but only in the United States. In France, the idea of teaming talent with advertising is still *mal vu*. Fäherge wants to be known through another beauty, Margaux Hemingway. It also has had Cary Grant, who has no mean amount of charm, to act as its ambassador for years. Nina Ricci recently put Andre de Portago on the payroll.

Now, Valentine's has taken over Princess Ira de Furstenberg as the image of its perfumes. The contract was signed last weekend in Rome, making the princess *president directeur général* of the new company, which was formed by an Italian conglomerate.

Valentino could hardly do better. Princess Ira has just about everything going for her, Italian style. She was born in the Agnelli family (her mother is the older sister of the president of Fiat) and her father is an Austrian prince. She has an explosive, earthy and very sexy Italian beauty with a set of just about perfect features that include a dimpled smile and a statuesque body.

Married at 15

Her life story also sounds like a best seller. When most girls are still in diapers, she was married at 15, to Prince Alfonso Hohenlohe, with whom she had two sons, and later to one of the world's leading playboys, Francesco "Baby" Pignatari.

She also tried her luck with movies and television (without the success she expected), and now, at 39, still has another opening.

Talking yesterday about her new assignment, the princess said: "My big love will always be the cinema. But I think my next job could be a lot of fun as well."

The princess' assignment and the launching of the new perfume (called "Valentino by Valentino") will be made official on Oct. 16, at



Ira de Furstenberg, who has been hired by Valentino.

Correcting Clichés

Her personal views on people include correcting certain clichés such as: "Most people believe that fresh air is good for you, but this may be wrong because women in the old days had beautiful complexions and lived indoor lives."

"It's an amusing subject," she said. "Comparing beauties of different countries. As she sees it, 'American women refuse to age and insist on being loved, always. French women try for serenity. They wear black, they are dignified figures in their family. I rather like that. Frenchwomen are not, by far, the most beautiful. But they do the best with what they have. English women are very pretty but they don't know what to do with it."

"I personally don't find Americans very sexy," the princess added. "They dress for themselves more than they do for men, whereas French, Italian and even German women try to please men. I think it's an attitude. American women are always very pulled together, unlike the Italians, who always have one more button than necessary undone."

So far, the princess (who will be helped with the writing part by a British journalist) has interviewed some 20 women. One of her favorites is television star Barbara

Walters "because there's a woman who works hard, who doesn't lose time yet always looks as if she cares about herself. You can tell there is great discipline behind it all."

Fascinating Woman

Another fascinating woman is French actress Anouk Aimée, "who looks as good today as she did 20 years ago. It's partly because, cleverly, she never followed fashion. She always went around in jeans and beautiful silk blouses that way she never looks demode."

Monica Vitti was frankly ugly, "with black hair, a big nose. But now a blonde, she has, thanks to great lighting and makeup, become very beautiful. Paloma Picasso has great character and a beautiful skin. Jacqueline de Ribes is a creation, a work of art. "She was not great to start with but through extreme care, she has succeeded in looking superb."

Other beauties she would like to interview, the princess said, include

Waverley Root

The Pea — A Royal Delicacy in 17-Century France

THREE COLLAPSE of the Roman Empire was an alimentary disaster for Europe. The hinterland north of the Alps lost two kinds of foods: those that had been imported from the East thanks to the Empire's trade routes, and those which had originated in the basin of the Mediterranean and were carried from there by Roman merchants into countries farther north.

It was probably because of a belief that the second was the case of the pea, which could only be had in the rest of Europe if it were supplied by Italy, that food historians misreported so thoroughly the history of the pea in medieval Europe, especially in France and England.

The pea was not a native of the Mediterranean, however, but of the East, probably India, and from there it had not been brought to Western Europe by the Romans, but had reached that region, even, probably, England, before Italy had it.

It is nevertheless true that at the disappearance of the Roman Empire the large agricultural exploitations in Italy disappeared, and so did the rich Gallo-Roman estates, but the pea, which could be grown on a small scale in individual gardens, was one of the survivors; the Barbarians who overran the Italian peninsula met it there, apparently for the first time, and adopted it.

Charlemagne's Domains

In France, Charlemagne, about AD 800, ordered that peas be planted in all his domains, and they remained important throughout the Middle Ages, partly because they were popular as Lenten and fast-day foods (at Paris' Hotel Dieu, 150 fast days were observed during the year) until the potato arrived to displace them all. In 1393, the Menagerie de Paris discussed peas, remarking in passing, without explanation, that they would not cook properly in well water.

We are frequently told that during the Middle Ages, peas were eaten only dried, but this cannot always have been true, for one of the 13th-century food cries of Paris was "J'ay pois en coque tous nos nœuds" ("I have fresh peas in the pod").

The writers who tell us that France obtained peas from Florence via Catherine de Medici or

the subject of 'peas is being treated at length: impatience to eat them, the pleasure of having eaten them and the longing to eat them again are the three points about which our princes have been talking for four days. There are some ladies who, after having supped with the king, and well supped too, help themselves to peas at home before going to bed at the risk of indigestion. It is a fad, a fury."

The history of the pea in England has been as frequently mistold as that of the pea in France. Some authors, conveniently forgetting that Iron Age peas had been found at Glastonbury, attributed the introduction of peas into England to the Romans. Others stated that peas were unknown in England before the time of Henry VIII. Nevertheless, after the Norman Conquest we begin to find as many references to peas in English writings — green as well as dried — as we find in France.

18th-Century Botanist

"Peas and leeks are boiled in Lent," observed an Elizabethan author, and the English have been fond of peas ever since. In the 18th century, the English botanist Thomas Knight was apparently the first to cross peas artificially. He specialized in wrinkled peas, a kind

particularly dear to the English, and returned England's debt to the French when the De Vilmorin seed company imported one of his varieties. Some of Knight's peas, planted in the United States in 1821, are still being grown there.

If Pierre Martyr is correct, the first peas in the Americas were planted by Christopher Columbus in 1493 on Isabella Island. The vegetable was accepted enthusiastically by the Indians, who were growing them in Florida in 1602, and they must have traveled rapidly from Mexico to New Mexico if it was really peas that the Spaniards found New Mexican Indians growing in 1540. In the north, Cartier's report that the Hochelaga Indians were raising them in 1535 where Montreal stands now sounds dubious. Since the word "peas" then used applied both to peas and to beans, the vegetable Cartier saw may have been the American haricot bean, unknown to Europeans. When French traders found the Indians growing "peas" along the Ottawa River in 1613, the chances are better that this is what they really were. Capt. John Smith, who wrote in 1608 of feasting on "Virginia peas," reported that New England Indians were growing them in 1614.

The first peas in New England were planted in 1602 by that almost forgotten hero of early American exploration, Capt. Bartholomew Gosnold, on the island of Cuttyhunk. By 1629 there was in the governor's garden at Plymouth "a store of green peas . . . as good as ever I eat in England," according to the Rev. Francis Higginson.

"The man who . . . eats peas with his knife," W.S. Gilbert declared in "Ruddigore," "I look upon as a lost creature." He overlooked another habit of his countrymen in dealing with peas, no doubt because to him it seemed commonplace, but it is the wonder of less gifted races. The English are the only people in the world who can convey peas from plate to palate on the backs of their forks.

©Waverley Root

On the Arts Agenda

Mahler's Fifth Symphony will be the program for the season-opening concert of the Orchestre de Paris under its musical director, Daniel Barenboim. Sept. 28 and 29 at the Palais des Congrès. Barenboim will conduct the first concert in the orchestra's "Barenboim Cycle" of chamber concerts Sept. 30 at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées, with Janacek's "Capriccio" for piano and wind instruments, Witold Lutoslawski's "Variations for Two Pianos on a Theme of Paganini" and Schubert's Fifth Symphony. The piano soloists will be Michel Beroff and Barenboim. The Paris broadcast live by BBC Radio 3.

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The Conservative British Add Yoghurt to Their Diet

By Robert Musel

LONDON, Sept. 25 (UPI) — Yoghurt may be doing the British a lot of good but they were persuaded to eat it as much by the mythmakers as the food experts, according to Dr. David Bender.

Dr. Bender told the success story of yoghurt, a rare addition to the conservative British diet, in discussing why people eat what they do in the magazine *Intake*.

The yoghurt advocates were not discouraged by the first formidable barrier new food ideas have to face in this stronghold of gustatory conservatism — most people objected to the taste.

"We may argue from experimental and epidemiological evidence that changes in diet are beneficial to health and therefore desirable, but this is unlikely to have any major effect on people's eating habits.

Most people buy food to eat, not nutrients to satisfy requirements, and they tend to buy what they know and like."

That could be remedied if they would only make an effort. But the average attitude to unusual foods was once neatly summed up in a British beverage advertisement: "I know that I don't like it because I've never tried it."

So, said Dr. Bender, of the Courtauld Institute of Biochemistry, stories circulated about the longevity of people in the Balkans and how they ate vast quantities of the stuff. If yoghurt was responsible, it must be "health-giving."

Then it was pointed out that it also had fewer calories than the usual midmorning snack of sausage roll or a slice of cake. So far so good, but the acidity of a good yoghurt was still apparently not widely acceptable.

Changes were made — fruit was added, the fermentation altered. "Thus," said Dr. Bender, "a new product appeared on the market, sold as yoghurt but bearing very little resemblance to the rich, creamy, sharp, refreshing yoghurt of the Middle East."

The British may be among the most traditional diners in the West but Dr. Bender says few countries

gladly accept new ideas in food on a big scale.

"Massive advertising," he said, "has failed to popularize orange juice as a morning drink in Britain and it is said that in the United States only one new food product is ten launched on the market is still available a year later."

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Two Additions

Along with yoghurt there have been only two other additions to the British diet over the past 15 years or so: the "fish finger," a boneless, shredded, breaded slice of white fish named from its shape and purchased ready for frying, and fried potato chips.

Scheduled to begin next year, the four-year program includes the New York and Los Angeles Philharmonics, the Boston, Chicago and Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestras and the Cleveland and Philadelphia Orchestras.

open-to-the-street fish shops and eliminated the bones problem.

But Dr. Bender says research proves that the "traditional" fish and chips of Britain isn't traditional at all. It was the idea of a northern merchant who brought in fried potato strips from France and gave them away free to his fish.

AT&T to Sponsor

Orchestra Tours

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (UPI) — The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. has announced that it will sponsor more than 100 national tours by seven leading American symphony orchestras.

The potato chips were the small, stable monopoly of a single manufacturer until a big-advertising competitor got into the field and chips are now everywhere. The frozen fish finger saved the housewife from shopping in smelly, drafty,

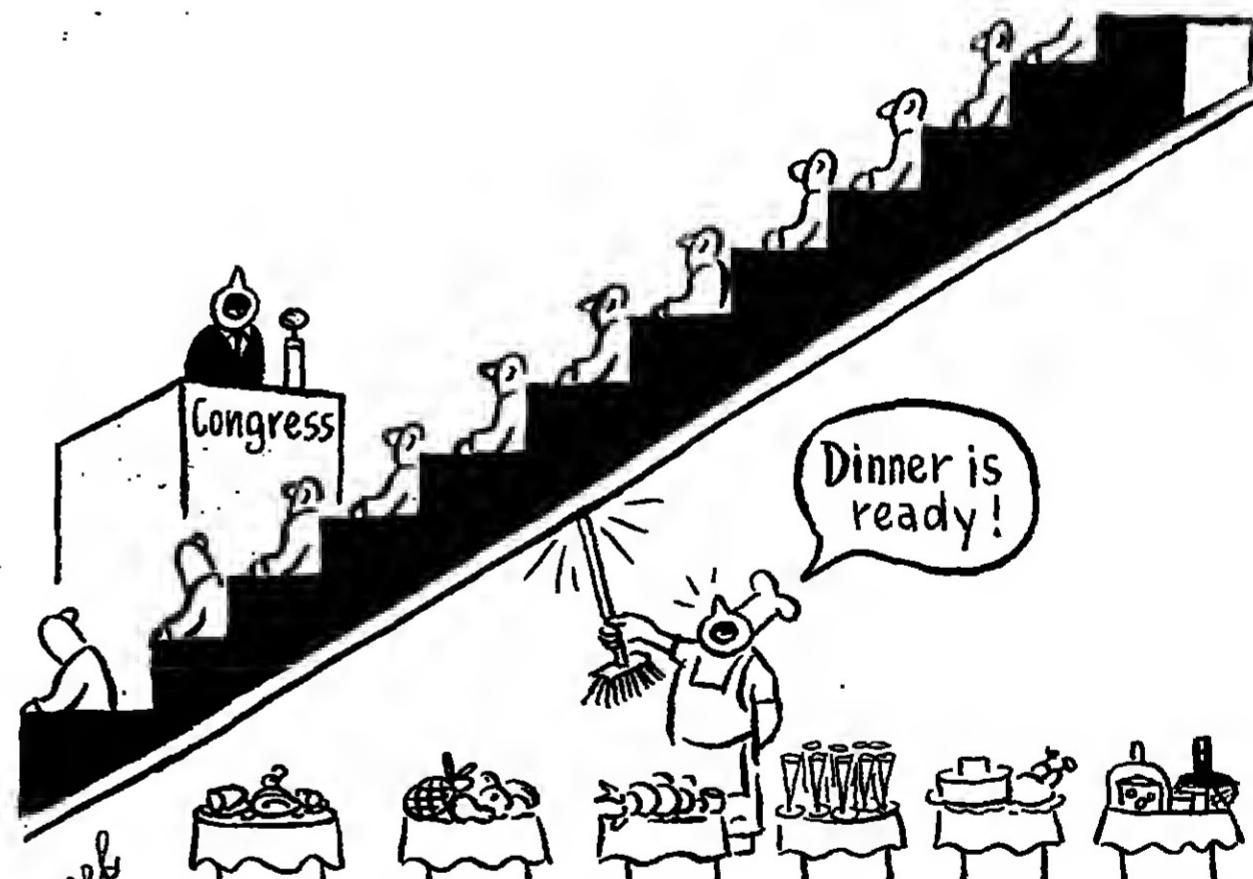
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A new "Space Age" for 1,400 futurologists at the ICC Berlin.

Two halves make a spacious whole in Hall 2 at the ICC Berlin. While the convention is still under way up top, the buffet is already prepared below. So there'll be no time lost serving when 1,400 hungry futurologists finish their deliberations. The virtuoso variability of Hall 2 is just one of many distinctive features at the biggest, most versatile convention center there'll be in Europe as of April 1979: the ICC Berlin.

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1%	1%	AlfrP	.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	.22	22%	22%	22%	.15	1.2	1.2	1.2	.22	22%	22%	22%	.15	1.2	1.2	1.2	.22
1%	1%	AlfrP	.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	.22	22%	22%	22%	.15	1.2	1.2	1.2	.22	22%	22%	22%	.15	1.2	1.2	1.2	.22
1%	1%	AlfrP	.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	.22	22%	22%	22%	.15	1.2	1.2	1.2	.22	22%	22%	22%	.15	1.2	1.2	1.2	.22
1%	1%	AlfrP	.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	.22	22%	22%	22%	.15	1.2	1.2	1.2	.22	22%	22%	22%	.15	1.2	1.2	1.2	.22
1%	1%	AlfrP	.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	.22	22%	22%	22%	.15	1.2	1.2	1.2	.22	22%	22%	22%	.15	1.2	1.2	1.2	.22
1%	1%	AlfrP	.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	.22	22%	22%	22%	.15	1.2	1.2	1.2	.22	22%	22%	22%	.15	1.2	1.2	1.2	.22
1%	1%	AlfrP	.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	.22	22%	22%	22%	.15	1.2	1.2	1.2	.22	22%	22%	22%	.15	1.2	1.2	1.2	.22
1%	1%	AlfrP	.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	.22	22%	22%	22%	.15	1.2	1.2	1.2	.22	22%	22%	22%	.15	1.2	1.2	1.2	.22
1%	1%	AlfrP	.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	.22	22%	22%	22%	.15	1.2	1.2	1.2	.22	22%	22%	2					

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1978

FINANCE

Page 9

Powers Urged to Coordinate Strategies**IMF Director Stresses Growth**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP-DJ) — The world faces "difficult and potentially dangerous" economic problems that should be attacked with coordinated growth strategies among major powers and more effective anti-inflation efforts, Jacques de Larosiere, managing di-

**Gold Hits
New High;
Dollar Off**

LONDON, Sept. 25 (AP-DJ) — The price of gold surged to record highs today, reaching \$216.65 an ounce at the morning fixing in London and \$218.40 at the afternoon fixing — breaking the previous peak of \$215.90 set Aug. 15. Bullion closed in London at \$220.25, up \$5.75 from late Friday.

The dollar fell sharply to a new record low against the Swiss franc in the forefront of a general depreciation of the U.S. currency on the foreign exchange market despite another round of credit tightening in the United States.

At the European opening, the dollar was considerably weaker than its levels of late Friday but by the afternoon it recouped slightly only to nosedive again toward the end of the business day.

Dealers cited the situation in the Mideast following the Camp David summit as a major factor behind the dollar's decline.

The dollar plunged 2.25 percent against the Swiss franc to a record 1,4900 francs compared with 1,5245 late Friday. Against the Deutsche mark, it was less dramatic, dropping to 1,9405 DM from 1,9530. It shed 73 points against the yen at 187.63. It was steady against the French franc at 4,3775 francs versus 4,3770.

Inflation the Problem

"Inflation is still a problem in the great majority of countries," he said. "In most of the industrialized countries, the current rates of price increase are still much too high to be considered acceptable."

The other big problem, he said, is the slow pace of recovery from the severe international recession of 1974-1975. "Primarily because of this, many countries throughout the world suffer from a substantial underutilization of economic resources, including high levels of unemployment."

He said that in the United States, "a growth rate well below that of the 4½ to 5 percent experienced in recent years is clearly suitable in light of the prospects for domestic prices and the current high level of resource utilization; moreover, it would also have the effect of constraining the size of the U.S. current account deficit."

Market Intervention

Turning to the exchange markets, he cautioned that central banks must exercise careful judgment in deciding how much to intervene. "Given the overwhelming size of the balances free to move, there is a danger of stimulating such movements rather than containing them, if intervention is

done in the name of market intervention."

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Sept. 25 (AP-DJ) — West Germany's current-account was in balance in August compared to an upward revised deficit of 2 billion Deutsche marks in July and a 1.39-billion DM deficit in August 1977, according to preliminary figures published by the statistics office today.

The current-account results bring the surplus in the first eight months of 1978 to a preliminary 5.33 billion DM against a surplus of 1.34 billion DM a year earlier.

The country's trade surplus in August was 3.12 billion DM, up from 2.3 billion DM in July and above 2.53 billion DM in August 1977. This brings the trade surplus for the first eight months of this year to 24.37 billion DM compared to a surplus of 22.65 billion DM in the 1977 period.

Exports in the month totaled 21.94 billion DM, up from 17.67 billion DM in August 1977. Imports totaled 18.82 billion DM, down from 19.1 billion DM in July but above 18.4 billion DM in August 1977.

Exports for the first eight months of the year totaled 182.7 billion DM compared with 176.7 billion DM in the year-ago period. Imports totaled 158.3 billion DM, up from 154.1 billion DM in the like 1977 period.

Meanwhile, the IFO institute for economic forecasting said it sees the 1978 growth rate at about a real 3 percent propelled upward by a 3.5 percent rise in second-half growth.

Write-Off on Debts

BONN, Sept. 25 (Reuters) — The government said today it plans, within the next four weeks or so, to work out details of a scheme to write off around \$4.9 billion DM or debt owed by the poorest developing countries. It plans to forego collecting principal and interest due from Jan. 1, 1979, onwards on credit granted to the Group of 30 least developed countries.

U.S. trade barriers sometimes preclude additional sales, despite attractive prices. The Common Market countries set a levy on imported grain, which keeps prices inside fairly constant, notes Klaus May, a New York executive of Alfred C. Toepfer Inc., a trading concern based in Hamburg.

Soybeans and soybean products are exempt from these levies, however, so European buying would be concentrated on them as their prices fall, says Mr. May. With a looming world grain harvest of perhaps 1.38 billion metric tons, and with enough oilseeds to make 81.9 million metric tons of high-protein animal feed, or 4 percent more feedstuffs than in 1977, "there seems to be no urgent reason to buy more than our immediate needs," he adds.

Frederick Sursl, one of the Agriculture Department's China specialists, says the department expects China, which has ordered 2.5 million tons of U.S. wheat since April, will buy another 1.5 million tons "some place." Just where "depends on whether they need it before Australia's crop is in (February).

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions

Britain		
Fisons	1978	1977
First Half	165.30	138.25
Revenue.....	11.95	8.51
Profits.....	0.257	0.209
Per Share.....	1.73	2.02
(Figures in Pounds Sterling)		
U.S.	1978	1977
Detroit Edison	1,530	1,420
Revenue.....	101.70	109.39
Profits.....	43.20	37.50
Per Share.....	0.86	0.75
(Figures in U.S. Dollars)		

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (Reuters) — Talks among the world's four largest wheat-producing nations have reached a general agreement on most issues that could lead to a new international wheat pact, U.S. Agriculture Department officials said today.

Spokesmen said no major disagreements have surfaced so far in the proposals for a draft text for a new agreement to be drawn up by Argentina, Australia, Canada and the United States.

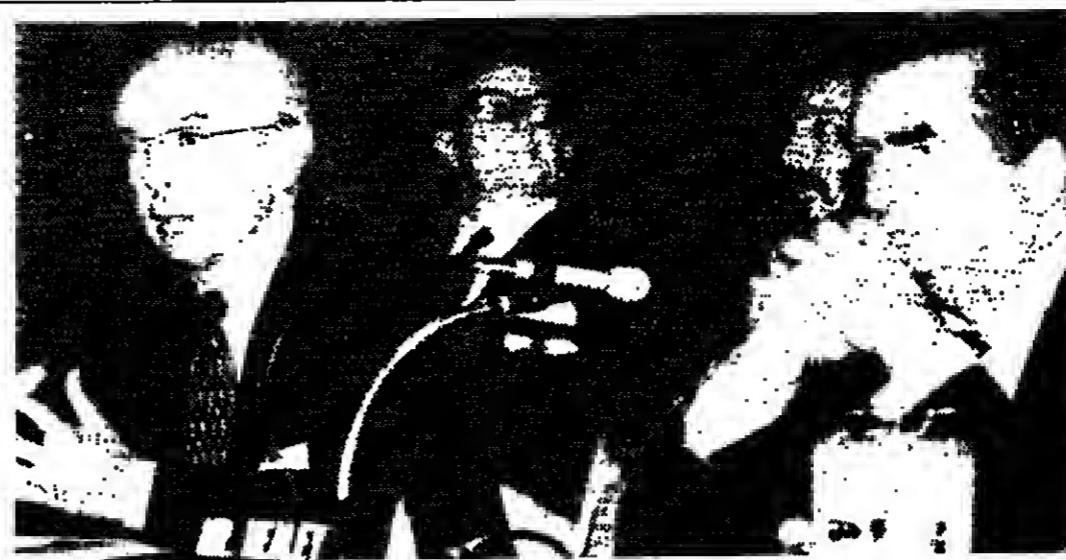
A new wheat pact would stabilize world prices through building up a reserve in times of depressed prices and releasing stocks when prices exceed a certain level.

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Denis Healey, right, and Jacques de Larosiere at press conference prior to IMF meeting.

Critical of Light Development Aid**McNamara Blasts New Trade Barriers**

Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (WP)

— World Bank president Robert McNamara today severely chastised the rich nations of the world for erecting new trade barriers against exports of manufactured goods by the less developed countries.

In his annual speech to the joint meeting of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, which opened today, Mr. McNamara said the IMF must re-examine its role in helping the developing nations, and he strongly urged action by both the IMF and the World Bank to help stabilize world commodity prices and the export earnings of the developing nations.

He ticked off a list of new restrictive barriers erected by the United States, Britain, Canada, France, Australia, Norway, Sweden and the European Economic Community.

Mr. McNamara scoffed at the notion that LDC exports were cutting deep into jobs in the rich nations. The fact is, he said, market penetration has been "minuscule."

But to be called on the wealthy nations to develop meaningful "adjustment programs" to deal with individual firms or product lines that are impacted by imports. Too often, he said, the rich nations have merely tried to keep their "weak and inefficient industries alive, rather than designing effective incentives for labor and capital to shift to more competitive and productive sectors."

In reviewing the world scene, Mr. McNamara said that "a more realistic level of support for the developing nations" must not only include a reversal of the protectionist trend, but a sharp boost in financial aid.

Once again, he called on the bank's member nations to approve a general capital increase in the next few months to avoid a cut in the lending program for the next fiscal year from \$5.7 to \$5.9 billion. Mr. McNamara has argued that to sustain an increase of 5 per cent in the real level of lending, the existing capital of about \$49 billion must be increased to \$70 or \$80 billion.

Officials said they need a firm agreement by early next year to avoid an actual cutback in projected bank operations.

Meanwhile, the IFO institute for economic forecasting said it sees the 1978 growth rate at about a real 3 percent propelled upward by a 3.5 percent rise in second-half growth.

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which probably would never have to be drawn. But callable capital, a contingent liability, stands as a guarantee to the Bank's creditors.

The bank president, in his 11th year at the head of the lending institution, also contended that private financial flows to the middle of the LDCs, and concessional aid to the poorer nations, should be boosted by 5 percent in real terms.

Mr. McNamara had some pointed advice, as well, for the group of poorer nations. He urged that the fruits of greater growth be distributed more equitably in order to reduce poverty.

This would mean getting away from "mere traditional welfare

(and) redistribution of an already inadequate national income," he said. He acknowledged that a real attack on poverty by the LDCs would require "sustained political courage," and would "cut across many entrenched interests."

Mr. McNamara stressed what he said was "the most shocking conclusion" on the recently published World Development Report, that is, that 600 million people in poor countries will remain in absolute poverty at the end of the century. And even that figure, he said, was based on optimistic assumptions, including lowered protectionism and boosted aid by the rich nations.

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Richard Bell, a former assistant secretary of agriculture and now president of Kiceland Foods, an Arkansas marketing cooperative, says Soviet buying next year could match or even exceed this year's 15 million tons "if prices and the diplomatic atmosphere are right."

So far, the Soviet has bought 565,000 tons of corn and 100,000 tons of wheat, a little less than trade sources had expected them to have bought by now. Soviet buyers recently resumed dickerling with suppliers after a quiet period, according to trade rumors.

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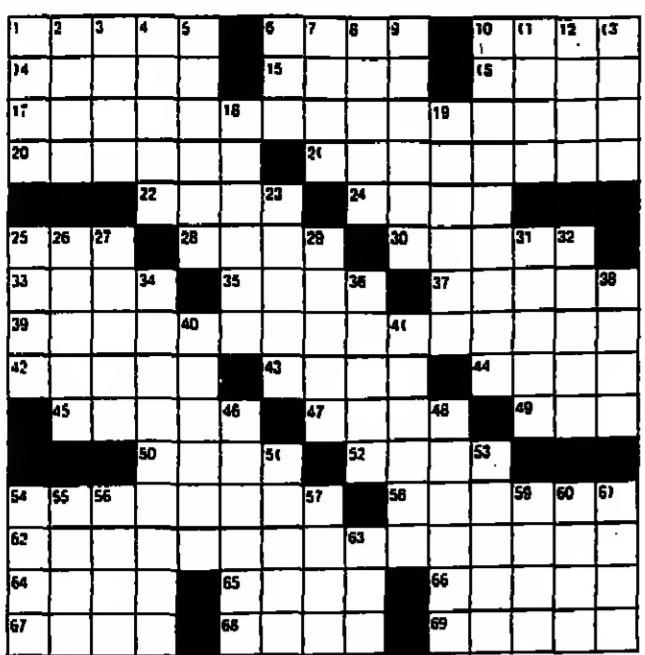
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CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



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15 Bruce of films
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35 Rainbow
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54 M.P.'s prey
55 Bossa —
56 Logger's conveyance
57 "Send — Flowers" Doris Day film
58 Bone: Comb, form
60 One of the Castles, for short
61 " — Tu," 1932 song
63 Lunkhead

WEATHER

	C	F	MADRID	C	F	MADRID
AMSTERDAM	14 52	Fair	MIAMI	25 75	Fair	Cloudy
ANKARA	14 45	Fair	MILAN	25 73	Fair	Cloudy
ATLANTA	27 81	Fair	MONTREAL	8 46	Fair	Cloudy
BERLIN	27 81	Fair	MOSCOW	24 25	Fair	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	17 43	Overcast	MUNICH	23 73	Fair	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	22 72	Fair	NICE	13 85	Fair	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	27 81	Fair	PARIS	22 22	Fair	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	27 81	Fair	PRAGUE	25 25	Fair	Mist
COPENHAGEN	14 57	Fair	ROME	11 32	Fair	N.A.
COSTA DEL SOL	25 73	Fair	SOFIA	25 25	Fair	N.A.
DUBLIN	15 59	Fair	STOCKHOLM	24 25	Fair	N.A.
EDINBURGH	18 72	Fair	TAIPEI	24 25	Fair	N.A.
FLORENCE	26 70	Fair	TOKYO	24 25	Fair	N.A.
FRANKFURT	22 73	Fair	TUNIS	22 81	Fair	N.A.
GENEVA	24 39	Snow	VIENNA	28 82	Fair	N.A.
HELSINKI	22 72	Fair	WALLACE	17 82	Fair	N.A.
ISTANBUL	22 72	Fair	WASHINGTON	22 22	Fair	N.A.
LAS PALMAS	22 72	Fair	ZURICH	22 22	Fair	N.A.
LISBON	20 86	Mist				
LONDON	17 63	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	27 81	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; oil others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

September 23, 1978

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following margin of symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d) daily; (w) weekly; (m) monthly; (r) regularly; (u) irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:

(d) Baerbond

SF 477,400

(d) Grober

SF 255,000

(d) Stockbar

SF 677,000

BANQUE URN ERNS & CIE:

(d) CSF Fund

SF 14,680

(d) IHT Fund N.V.

SF 5,51

(d) High Interest Sterling

SF 9,97

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:

(d) Capital Int'l Fund

SF 19,22

(d) Convertible Capital SA

SF 21,22

CREDIT SUISSE:

(d) Actions Suisses

SF 274,200

(d) Consoc

SF 332,00

(d) C.S. Bonds Fund

SF 27,75

(d) Energie-Votor

SF 6,00

(d) Eurobond Fund

SF 102,75

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

(d) Concentra

DM 22,20

(d) Inf'l Rentenfond

DM 79,20

FIDELITY (IRELAND) LTD:

(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets

SF 29,09

(d) Fidelity Div. West

SF 21,33

(d) Fidelity Pacific Fund

SF 55,60

(d) Fidelity Sterling Fund

CA 15

(d) Fidelity Sterling Fund

SF 11,15

G.T. BERMDALIA LTD:

(d) Berry Poc. Pd. Ltd.

SF 5,44

(d) G.T. Dollar Fund

SF 7,71

JARDINE FLEMING:

(d) Jardine Japan Fund

SF 24,42

(d) Jardine's Best Asia

SF 23,40

LL COVOS BANK NV PO Box 436 GENEVA 1

(d) Lloyd's Int'l Growth Fund

SF 30,20

(d) Lloyd's Int'l Income Fund

SF 15,59

(d) Socro (N.Y.A.)

SF 100,000

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):

(d) Reserve Assets Pd. Ltd.

SF 100,000

SOIF GRUDE GENEVA

(d) Portion Sw. R Est

SF 1,449,00

(d) Securitons

SF 46,000

SWISS BANK CORP:

(d) America-Vator

SF 29,40

(d) Japan Portfolio

SF 27,40

(d) Switzerland New Ser

SF 42,50

(d) Swiss-Bel Investors

SF 10,50

(d) Universe Fund

SF 6,65

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

(d) Amer. U.S. Sh

SF 19,25

(d) Bond Invest

SF 27,25

(d) Compt. Investors

SF 107,00

(d) Forst Swiss Sh.

SF 24,50

(d) Gobbiinvest

SF 6,50

(d) Romano Investors

SF 224,00

(d) Swiss South Am

SF 19,00

(d) Swiss-Swiss R Est

SF 19,00

DM 21,50

DM 79,20

OM 13,50

OM 13,50

OM 67,00

Dodgers Down Padres, Clinch Championship

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 25 (AP) — Steve Garvey drove in three runs with a double and two singles and Bob Welch pitched a five-hitter as the Los Angeles Dodgers beat the San Diego Padres yesterday, 4-0, to clinch their second straight National League West championship.

Garvey, six hits shy of his fourth 200-hit season in five years, singled home the Dodgers' first run in the third inning and singled in two in the fourth.

Bill North singled home the other Dodger run in the fourth off losing pitcher Bob Ouchinko. Welch struck out six and walked two. He allowed San Diego only one hit through the final five innings.

Yesterday's attendance of 50,018 gave Los Angeles a season total of 1,347,845, improving its major league attendance record of last year by nearly 400,000. It is the last home game for the Dodgers.

Giants 7-6, Astros 0-4

In San Francisco, pinch hitter Bill Madlock doubled home two runs in the seventh to give San Francisco a 6-4 victory and a sweep of its doubleheader with Houston. San Francisco won the opener, 7-0, as Vida Blue pitched an eight-hitter in his 15th victory and Darrell Evans, Héctor Cruz and Jack Clark hit home runs.

Cubs 5, Cardinals 4

In St. Louis, Mike Vail and Larry Biittner hit run-scoring singles in the ninth to give Chicago a 5-4 triumph over St. Louis. The hits by Vail and Biittner capped a Chicago uprising against St. Louis after the Cardinals had gone ahead an in-

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	94	62	.593	-
Baltimore	93	63	.589	1
Philadelphia	90	67	.573	4
Baltimore	86	72	.555	7
Detroit	84	73	.538	10
Cleveland	85	74	.544	12
Boston	92	64	.581	24

WEST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	88	68	.564	-
Califonia	83	73	.532	5
Seattle	71	82	.455	17
Colorado	68	87	.439	19
Oakland	68	87	.433	20
St. Louis	55	97	.359	31

Tigers 4, Orioles 2

In Baltimore, Aurelio Rodriguez and Alan Trammell singled to drive in ninth-inning runs and help Detroit defeat Baltimore, 4-2. The loss eliminated Baltimore from the pennant race.

Brewers 5, A's 2

In Milwaukee, Mike Caldwell recorded his 21st victory and Robin Yount and Jim Wohlford drove in two runs apiece as Milwaukee beat Oakland, 5-2.

Angels 7, White Sox 3

In Chicago, Don Baylor's tie-breaking home run touched off a five-run rally in the sixth and carried California past Chicago, 7-3. Baylor's 33rd home run broke a 2-2 tie and California added four runs on five singles. Brian Downing and Bobby Grich each drove in a run and Rick Miller batted in two.

Twins 6, Royals 4

In Bloomington, Minn., Dan Ford's sixth-inning home run snapped a tie and helped Minnesota to a 6-4 victory over Kansas City. The loss, coupled with California's victory over Chicago, left Kansas City's magic number at two for clinching the Western Division crown.

Rangers 5-4, Mariners 3

In Arlington, Texas, Juan Beníquez scored twice and tripled home a run, helping Texas to a 4-3 victory over Seattle and a sweep of their doubleheader. Texas was the winner, 5-3, as Steve Comer pitched six innings of one-hitter ball and Al Oliver knocked in three runs.

Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	94	62	.593	-
Baltimore	93	63	.589	1
Philadelphia	90	67	.573	4
Pittsburgh	82	72	.532	10
Califonia	77	78	.522	19
Montreal	73	82	.477	13
St. Louis	67	87	.427	20
New York	43	13	.404	24

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	84	69	.563	-
Pittsburgh	82	72	.532	4
Califonia	77	78	.522	19
Montreal	73	82	.477	13
St. Louis	67	87	.427	20
Atlanta	69	87	.422	23

— Clinched pennant

Senators' Games

Philadelphia & New York 2

Detroit 4, Atlanta 0

Califonia 3, St. Louis 2

Cincinnati 2, Atlanta 1

San Francisco 7-4, Houston 0-4

Seattle 11-11, Chicago 1-1

Montreal (Sweat 9-9) vs. Texas (Motlock 14-12)

Mariners' Games

Chicago (Lowe 7-14) vs. Pittsburgh (Condor 16-17) or (Rucker 1-11)

Montreal (May 7-10) vs. Philadelphia (Lerch 10-11)

St. Louis (O'Brien 6-11) vs. New York (Kobay 4-5)



Steve Ovett finishes far ahead of the field in the mile race in Tokyo, with Francis Gonzalez of France second.

Ovett Easily Wins Mile but Misses Record

TOKYO, Sept. 25 (UPI) — Steve Ovett, Britain's 1,500-meter World Cup and European champion, won the "Golden Mile" by nearly two seconds here today, but failed in an expected bid to break the world record.

He posted a winning time of 3

minutes 55.5 seconds, well outside the world mark of 3:49.4 set by John Walker three years ago. Francis Gonzalez of France was second in 3:57.3 ahead of Graham Williamson of Britain, who clocked 3:59.2.

Henry Rono, Kenya's world

record holder for the 3,000, 5,000 and 10,000 meters and 3,000-meter steeplechase, led through the first two laps, but then dropped out with a stomach upset.

Rono took the field through the first lap in 58 seconds, but the pace dropped for the second lap, which

was reached in 1:57. Rod Dixon of New Zealand then hit the front and the time at the bell was 2:56, ruling out the possibility of any record.

It was now a matter of who finished strongest and Ovett put the result beyond doubt with a burst over the final 200 meters, coasting down the straight with his customary wave to the 20,000 spectators in Tokyo's Olympic Stadium.

The Cardinals took a surprising 10-0 early lead as Dallas, now 3-1,

fumbled away its first two possessions and the Cardinals struck for a touchdown on Jim Hart's nine-yard scoring pass to Mel Gray.

Jim Bakken's 23-yard field goal made it 10-0 before Tony Dorsett ran seven yards for a touchdown just before halftime.

Jim Thaxton blocked a Danny White punt for a safety in the third quarter and the Cardinals were in control, 12-7, until Randy Hughes blocked a 37-yard St. Louis field goal attempt.

The Cowboys' defense held the

Cardinals to just 12 yards in the

fourth quarter.

Dallas went 73 yards in nine

plays with Dorsett picking up 23

and 23 yards before Newhouse put

Dallas ahead, 14-12, on his two-yard scoring run. He scored the final touchoumn on a pass from Roger Staubach.

Dorsett rushed 21 times for 154

yards, which was his second best

day as a Cowboy. His high is 206

yards, set in 1972.

At East Rutherford, N.J., Bobby

Hammond and Bill Taylor led the

New York Giants' rushing attack

and Larry Csonka became the sixth

man in National Football League

history to rush for more than 7,000 career yards as the Giants defeated the San Francisco 49ers, 27-10.

Csonka, playing in his 10th NFL

season, hit 7,000 on a 1,000-plus

yard punt return in the first period, three plays be-

fore he went into the end zone for

New York's second touchdown of

the opening quarter. Earlier, Ray

Rhodes' interception — the first of

four by the Giants' secondary

against 49er quarterback Steve De

Berg — set up the first New York

score, a 29-yard pass from Joe

Piscariuk to tight end Al Dixon.

Hammond's 45-yard punt return

gave the Giants the ball at the New

York 40 on their next possession

Hammond went 27 yards on sec-

ond down, setting the stage for

Csonka. The fullback's next target

on the rushing list is Leroy Kelly,

who gained 7,274 for Cleveland

and ranks fifth. Jim Brown's 12,312

leads all rushers, followed by O.J.

Simpson, who had 10,183 going

into the season. Jim Taylor (8,597)

Joe Perry (8,378), Kelly and Cson-

ka.

The Giants' defense held Simp-

son to 88 yards in 20 carries.

From Wire Despatches

On Late Touchdown

Patriots Defeat Raiders, 21-14

OAKLAND, Calif., Sept. 25 — Sam Cunningham dived over from one yard out with 16 seconds remaining last night to give the New England Patriots a 21-14 triumph over the Oakland Raiders in a National Football League game here.

Cunningham's score was set up by Mike Haynes' interception of a Ken Stabler pass. That got the Patriots started on the Oakland 34-yard line with 1:13 left to play.

The big play of the drive was a 28-yard bootleg sweep by quarterback back Steve Grogan, which put the ball on the Raiders' three. It took Cunningham two smashes to take it in.

New England threatened to score two minutes earlier when it had a first down on the Oakland five, but Willie Brown intercepted a pass that bounced off Don Hasselbeck. However, the Patriots turned it right around when Haynes picked off Stabler's pass at the New England 45 and returned it 21 yards to set up the winning drive.

New England trailed 14-0 in the first quarter with Stabler passing 13 yards for a touchdown to Dave Casper and Art Whittington running four yards for another.

New England threatened to move beyond the Raiders' 42 in its first five offensive series, scored with 1:31 left in the half on a 25-yard pass from Grogan to Russ Francis. The Patriots' drive of 80 yards came after the Raiders failed to capitalize on a first and goal from the nine.

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Art Buchwald

The Latest News

NEW YORK — The New York City newspaper strike is starting to take its toll on the Big Apple. You can see it in people's blank expressions and hear it in their desperate voices.

When someone hears you're from out of town, the first question he or she asks is, "What's going on?"

"Nixon resigned and is no longer president," I told one poor soul.

"No?" he said, "and he seemed to be doing so well with China."

"Howard Hughes passed away in his sleep."

"It's hard to believe," my friend said. "He seemed like such a young person."

"Elizabeth Taylor and Richard Burton split up."

"Now that's one I didn't hear. How are Sonny and Cher doing?"

"They split too."

"What are people reading these days?"

"Books about jogging."

"What happened to 'Gone With the Wind'?"

"It's off the best-seller lists and so is 'Forever Amber'."

"I guess that means they'll be coming out in paperback," he said. "Tell me, how are the Brooklyn Dodgers doing?"

"You didn't hear? They've moved to Los Angeles."

"No wonder I can't get their games on radio. Is Ted Williams still playing for the Red Sox?"

"No, he retired. So did Joe DiMaggio."

Hong Kong Ferry To Serve Canton

HONG KONG, Sept. 25 (UPI) — China will open its door to a regular hydrofoil service when two 35-mph vessels begin shuttling between Hong Kong and Canton three times a day in Mid-November, the newspaper Ta Kung Pao has reported.

The report coincided with a Hong Kong announcement that Gov. Urry MacLehose has accepted an invitation to attend China's national day celebration Oct. 1. It was the first Chinese invitation to a colonial chief executive since 1949.



"I'll be damned — the two best hitters in the American League."

* * *

"But the Yankees are doing well."

"Why shouldn't they with Yogi Berra as their manager?"

"He's not their manager any more. Lots of things have happened since the newspapers went on strike. We have a new pope."

"Poor Pope John."

"There was another pope since John. He was Pope Paul."

"Boy, did he get out of touch in this city. Did John Glenn ever get to the moon?"

"No, but three other guys did. John Glenn is now a senator from Ohio."

"I guess I have a lot of catching up to do," he said. "How's Jimmy Hoffa?"

* * *

I didn't have the heart to tell him.

Not everyone in New York is without a newspaper. Many desperate souls are buying out-of-town papers from as far away as Washington, D.C., Philadelphia and Boston. You would think this would fill the news gap, but these people are more confused than those who have no papers at all.

One lady who gets the Philadelphia Bulletin every day said to me, "If someone doesn't fill these potholes on 63rd Street, I'm going to march down to City Hall and give Mayor Rizzo a piece of my mind."

"Rizzo isn't your mayor," I told her. "Koch is."

"Don't kid me," she replied. "I read the papers every day."

Another pal who gets the Boston Globe every morning said, "If we don't get some tax relief in this city soon, I'm going to write to my senator, Ted Kennedy, and tell him he better not ask for my vote in 1982."

"Teddy's not your senator," I told him. "Javits and Moynihan represent New York."

Then how come you never read about them?" he wanted to know.

A sports fanatic who has been reading The Washington Post for more than a month has suddenly become a Redskins football fan.

"Don't you feel disloyal to the New York Giants team?" I asked him.

"Why should I when they moved to San Francisco?"

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